

ART NOTES.

Another important loan has been made to the National Gallery of Art. Through the courtesy of Mr. Theodore Sutro of New York thirteen paintings by Edward Moran, illustrating the marine history of America, mibition in the remodeled lecture hall at the National Museum. For their accommodation three large flat screens, covered with green burlap, have been placed successively been broken into a series of small galleries space. The production of these paintings covered a period of fully fifteen years, and the series was thought by the artist to be the crowning work of his life. It was his last, and undoubtedly his most successful, work, and to it he gave endless enthusiasm and searching study. In order that every detail should be historically correct he spared no pains, and that the subjects should also be pictorially presented was his

Edward Moran was born in Lancashire, England, in 1829, the oldest son of a poor weaver, who in 1844 emigrated to America with his family and settled in Maryland. There were hardships to be faced, however, in the new land as well as the old, and in spite of aspirations Edward was forced more than once to return to his loom in order to gain a livelihood. While still a lad ie walked all the way to Philadelphia with the hope of obtaining opportunities there to study art at the same time that he earned a living. He had the dogged determination which, coupled with ability, is bound to lead to success, and in time success came. Almost as soon as he really began to paint he received encouragement-he was perfectly in sympathy with his age, and his art therefore was understood and appreciated. His pictures were accepted by the juries of the leading American exhibitions and were and the Paris Salon. Almost without exception he painted marines, and nearly all It would have been difficult for one who had succeeded against such heavy odds to inderestimate his own capability, but while Mr. Moran "felt his strength," he was a conscientious worker and a genial companion. When he died in June, 1901, at the ige of seventy-two, he was still young in pirit and making progress in his art. Perie had genius, artistic instinct and patri-

ntelligent form great events in our na- ment. tion's history. By some critics it has been leclared the most notable series of historic

vents set forth in thirteen chapters. The number "13," Mr. Sutro says, was deavy was for thirteen ships; it was on Febecognition by a foreign government; and was thirteen years after the Declaration of Independence was signed that Washington, our first President, was inaugurated. Thus the fatal number Mr. Moran has accepted as a good omen and emphasized, painting of the series, "The Ocean," which literally serves as a prologue to his pictorial naval history.

It was imposible to arrange the paintings with the "Highway of All Nations," one public remains ignorant it will be from should pass to "The Landing of Lief Erickson in the New World, in 1001," the picture "Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta," and he 'Debarkation of Columbus;' to the Midnight Mass on the Misssisippi Over the oli," Commodore Decatur's great exploit;
The Engagement of the Brig Armstrong and the British Fleet in the Harbor of street, Philadelphia. Fayal," "The Sinking of the Cumberland by the Merrimac," "The White Squadron's Farewell Salute to the Body of Capt. John criesson," and "The Return of the Conall worthy is it of commemoration.

In some cases it may be felt that the painter was over-dramatic and inclined to-ward the spectacular, but at least it must or admitted that his conceptions were not puny. To a great extent these pic ures tell

heir own stories, and in most instances hey tell them well. Here and there it will observed a passage is most skillfully ited, and from first to last there is evicolor quality, and "The Midnight Mass exposition, for its permanent gallery of the Mississippi" some emotional force modern art. old from subjective interest. Likewisld be noted that in manner of last of the series are better hen the first-franker, freer and distinctly

tory and serve as a stimulous to intellect as well. A painting which is essen-tially illustrative is not the highest type of art, but it performs a legitimate and useful function. This particular phase of art has engressed our American painters too little, some think, for while art is universal it also may be national. The opening of a new country and the building of a nation bring of a synonym for boasting or for national their art merits merely, or to estimate their value unrelatedly. They have a deep sig-nificance and in spite of limitations may

serve a noble purpose.

Mr. Moran gave this entire series of paint- table delicacies, including French chamings to his wife, but omitting to mention the pagne. fact in his will and leaving only the income pictures and refused to relinquish them to the artist's widow. A suit was brought, Mr. Sutro representing Mrs. Moreon butter. Sutro representing Mrs. Moran, and for more than three years the matter was bepictures were turned over to Mrs. Moran, ages. the following November she also died. Then they were placed on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum in New York and Metropolitan Museum in New York and sports in the army, such as polo, show his later were removed from there to the Wan-keen desire to bring the German officers'

an educational factor called forth much praise. That they should be given a place in the National Gallery seems most suitable and that they will awaken wide interest in this city there should be no doubt.

An interesting exhibition was opened on Tuesday at the National Art and Crafts School, on 19th street, of pottery, metal work, basketry, book binding and other examples of artistic craftsmanship. The work shown was that of the instructors and was therefore of a high order of merit. across the hall, which in this manner has Surprising indeed was it to find that so many accomplished workers were here in and made to yield much additional wall our midst and that such excellent art objects were being produced so close at hand. The pottery, for which Mrs. Belie Barnett Vesey was responsible, was particularly attractive, showing variety both in color and form and in the matter of decoration admirable feeling. Clays from different localities were used and different glazes employed with pleasing effect and Marian Lane, were notable, being dignified in design and perfect in workmanship. It is said that few books are worthy of a binding which will last 400 years, but some merit such clothing and it is delightful to find a binding which is not only permanent but in itself a work of art. Mr. Harry S. Michie, a graduate of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, and a student of the Chamberwell School of Arts and Crafts, London, England, was the author of the metal work, which in its grave simplicity as well as careful execution merited note. And there careful execution merited note. And there were baskets by Mrs. Neeligh, cabinet work by Mr. Harry B. White and illuminated manuscripts by Miss Katherine N. Watson, which also commended themselves. Nothing goes farther toward promoting art appreciation than such work as this, and the more that can be done and seen the more quickly will a correct standard be estab-

It is carnestly hoped, and quite confidently expected, that the National Gallery, in its development, will give early consideration to the so-called "industrial arts. The National Museum possesses already a shown both at the Royal Academy, London, | collection of textiles which is far from insignificant, some excellent examples of pottery and porcelain, and in the department of his pictures illustrate a story of the sea. of graphic arts numerous examples of beautiful book binding. In the hall set aside for the National Gallery a remarkably interest-ing small collection of French book binding caned by Miss E. R. Scidmore is now to be seen. Some are perfectly plain, others are elaborately tooled and still others are inlaid. Examples are given of the work of famous binders, and designs are shown which may be regarded as the best. In haps he was not a great painter as they are ceckoned today, but there is no doubt that ship Germany is doing much through her trade schools and England by national competitions and exhibitions, but in America, The series of paintings which is now in so far, the burden of responsibility has been chiefly felt by the workers themselves cal as artistic value, commemorating in who have inaugurated each forward move-

decures ever painted in this country, and whether this be so or not, these paintings held in New York at the National Arts

Christianity that he produce that the Security of the production of the ecclesiastical argument and speculation of the ecclesiastical argument have undoubtedly great educational value. Each is complete in itselff, but it was the Club from November 19 to December 11 unpainter's desire that they be considered col-ectively, as a group, a series of related Craftsmen, which, by the way, has recently compiled and published a directory of American crafts workers. The intention is to iberately selected on account of its national can crafts workers. The intention is to have this exhibition thoroughly comprehensing the complete co sive, and invitations to submit work have ates; the first order for the creation of a been issued to all. Further particulars can be obtained by those wishing to contribute ruary 13, 1778, in the harbor of Quiberon, from the committee, 119 East 19th street, hat the American flag received its first New York

The school board of New York has ar ranged this fall for two thousand lectures to be given in the evenings during the winven introducing thirteen gulls in the first ter at the various school buildings for admission to which there shall be no charge. A good proportion of these are on art and will be delivered by those who can speak

The announcement of the approach of the Body of Ferdinand de Soto," "The Entrance | Society of Miniature Painters will be of insixth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania terest to those who collect as well as prothe "Embarkation of the Pilgrims From terest to those who collect as well as pro-Southampton." So far American history is duce these charming little portraits. Under Southampton." So far American history is dealt with, but from here on it becomes strictly national. "The First Recognition of the Flag of the United States" is pictured, together with "The Burning of the Frigate Philadelphia in the Harbor of Tripart Philadelph Commodore Decatur's great exploit; tons should be addressed to the secretary,

An equestrian statue of Gen. Franz Sigel puerors From the Spanish-American War."
direct, indeed, is this chain of events, and full worthy is it of commemoration.

There is Mannie who is Mannie who

A further token of appreciation for the work of an American painter abroad was given recently by Venice, when its municipality determined to purchase a series of nce of sincere purpose and thoughtful London etchings by Mr. Joseph Pennell, their varied offer. "The Debaykation of Columbus" has which had been shown in the international to match them.

The current number of the International Studio contains an article by Mr. Charles M. Art has to do primarily with harmonies of Skinner on the domestic pictures of Mr The and color which make esthetic appeal to the eye, but if its tenets are regarded there in this city, but is at present executing here in this city, but is at present executing here casen why it may not concern itself a series of mural paintings for the decoration of the Baltimore custom house

LEILA MECHLIN.

Kaiser Gives Army Simple Menu.

From What to Est. The kaiser's desire to promote temperance and simple living among the officers of the forth deeds of prowess and events of sig-nificant Import which it would, in truth, be well to hold in remembrance. Patriotism is the regiments. The note, which emanates It is not fair, therefore, to judge from the emperor direct, states that during paintings by Edward Moran upon a midday meal which the kaiser attended at one of the regimental messes he was extremely annoyed to see the luxurlousness and profuseness displayed in regard to the

In his note the emperor expresses a deof his estate to her difficulties arose after his death and a long litigation ensued. His executor claimed the right to dispose of the menu should be restricted to the following butter.
The beverages should consist of simple

more than three years the matter was be-fore the New York courts, decisions, which in each case were in favor of the widow, be-ing repeatedly appealed and carried from the country of the widow, be-ing repeatedly appealed and carried from while "Braten" is being served. Liquors ing repeatedly appealed and carried from while "Braten" is being served. Liquors one tribunal to another. In April, 1904, the

These restrictions, together with the em peror's endeavors to suppress all expensive amaker gallery. As an historical series they have attracted wide attention and as standard possible. BOOK REVIEWS.

THE HIGHER MINISTRIES OF RECENT ENGLISH POETRY. By Frank W. Gunsaulus, D.D., LL.D. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

"Next to religion, poetry is the most vital and, at the same time, the most far-reaching of those movements of the human soul by which it declares its depths of feeling and its heights of aspiration." Strong in this conviction, which he states at the beginning of his interesting book, Dr. Gunsaulus, the eminent Chicago divine, proeeds to trace those spiritual victories of Matthew Arnold, Tennyson and Browning which have added to the religious heritage of the race. The four essays which compose the present volume were originally given as lectures, and they have the clear ness, the direct personal appeal and the emotional power of the successful orator. In the introductory lecture, "The Literary Phases of the Religious Problem," Dr. Gunsaulus briefly sums up the spiritual inheritance which in the early days of the nineteenth century fell to the three poets of whom he treats. Shelley, "the poet of the unsatisfied." stimulated sincere inquiry by his very doubt; Coleridge made a spirit-ual revival inevitable by his own dwelling upon religious problems and by his popuarization of the theories of German meta physics; Wordsworth tranquily reconciled God and science and insisted upon the immanence of God in nature.

The value of Matthew Arnold, Dr. Gunsaulus asserts, lies in his representative quality and function. That is, while few can compete with his scholarship, vision, classicism and freedom from emotional reigiousness, every modern man or woman has been troubled to some degree by the doubts that assailed him, and may arrive at somewhat the same conclusions. While Arnold insists upon his own unbelief, he yet arrives at a realization of the necessity for divinity, and, by reason of his rigid honesty he is a safe guide to the man who is determined to face his doubt. "—— the white-souled Milton," says Dr. Gunsaulus, "had no finer mental integrity." The author reveals a fine sympathy with the quality of Matthew Arnold's thought as well as with the too little appreciated music of the verse. He pursues the course of the poet's thought until it reaches the point whence it can catch "murnurs and scents of the infinite sea." Dr. Gunsaulus says in conclusion: "He may disappoint you and may at this point or that, but one has only to possess Matthew Arnold's patience, honor of mind and a true heart, with ever so little of his culture and intellectual acumen, to find a throneroom in his own thinking, which, if it ever be occupied, must be occupied by Jesus Christ alone.

therefore able to carry assurance to others. Through the wavering faith of "In Memosometimes almost quenched in 19 spair over his loss, again rising into conviction in the "Strong Son of God, Immortal Love," to the more mature thought of "The Idyls of the King," the author traces the development of Tennyson's spiritual life. In the tragedy, the author holds, of the "Round Table," Tennyson has expressed his conviction of an overruling God, of the presence of the divine in human . ifand of the eternal distinction between sin and righteousness. The changes which he wrought in the original texture of the Arthurian stories still further illustrate the irflexibility of his moral purpose in the ocem; the poem embodies Tennyson's "eth ical vision of God, which radiates with

what Tennyson names the Larger Hope."
"Robert Browning's most devoted eulogis will hardly assert that he is as musical expression as he is great and true in conception." Having granted so much, Dr. Gunsaulus processos to the analysis of the sources of the tonic effect of the great poet Primarily, it comes from "blood-tinctured veined humanity,' by means of which he is soul"-Browning is fitted to be priest as well as poet. "Of course." Dr. Gunsaulus says, "it is not scholastic or ecclesiastical Christianity" that he professes. That number and subtlety of his poems, which reflect, in some manner, the religious world, prove. But he makes his appeal to the whole man, to the reason; it includes—more, it is based upon—the scientific facts of evo-lution. "It is in his 'Saui' that Browning rises to such faith in God's Incarnate Love. I know of no discovery," Dr. Gunsaulus concludes, "for which Browning will not prepare the soul-I know of no experience for which his lines will not equip the minds of modern men."

THE DOMESTIC ADVENTURERS. By Josephine Daskam Bacon, Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Washington: Woodward & Lothrop. The name of this author on the title page is a guarantee that a book contains material for the delectation of the reader. "The Domestic Adventurers" is another chronologically upon the screens at the muscreen by Prof. Hamlin of Columbia
University and will be on the "Architecture
of Our Cities." Certainly if the general
marked by ease and grace of narrative and
marked by ease and grace of humor. The by a prevailing atmosphere of humor. The basis of the story is slight enough. Three bachelor girls, of varying character and attainments desert both "flats" and "apartments" in New York for a "real rented house" in the suburbs. Sabina is the editor of a magazine, nearly forty and hand-some. Chioe is "nearly thirty"—too nearly to assert it with any especial light-heart-edness, and bewilderingly pretty and fur-tatious. The third, who tells the story is thirty-four and a charming creature, who, the reader learns at the end, is "not too old" and has various attractions. The attractions of character have been evident

throughout the story.

But the point that will appeal to most weary housewives is the tragic record of the experiments and the heart-rending failures in the great domestic problem. The ladies in the "real rented house" entertain a succession of experiments in the kitchen. There is Mamie who is delightfully pretty, ter and is to be unveiled on the 19th of this with her melancholy impediment and her insolence to "single ladies" who naturally can't be expected to know how things should be. There is Mary Bostwick, the broken-down coilege girl and her subdued contempt for the household. There is Marie the wicked, who is yet so restfully efficient. There are few latter-day housekeepers who will not be entertained by the stories of their varied offenses—and will not be able

POLITICAL PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT. By Albert Shaw, LL.D. New York: The Columbia Uni-Press. Washington: Woodversity Press. V

This volume is composed of a series of lectures delivered as the opening course upon the new Blumenthal foundation in Columbia University. The author considers that the United States is only at the beginning of the history of a great blended famfar the history that they have made has phases of this early stage of development. In doing this he has endeavored to show how each political problem is a part of the attempt to develop a free, democratic so-clety, a homogeneous people. In such a connection the problems of sectionalism and unity, of immigration, race and citizenship. of economic policies such as those relating to railroads, money and the tariff have new significance.

THOSE QUEER BROWNS. By Plorence Morse Kingsley, author of "The Sin-gular Miss Smith." Frontispiece by Harrison Fisher. New York: Dodd,

Mrs. Kingsley's new novel is, to a certain extent, a sequel to her earlier success. That | is, Billy Brown and his wife appear again and attempt to live out certain of their socialistic theories. They take a flat in the heart of the slums and attempt, by living the life of the tenement house classes, to learn their needs and formulate plans of acter, and aims to give, within its scope, as

been everything to each other. Therefore she resolves that she will hate his wife. The way in which pretty Agatha, descend-ing from the shelter of the fashionable girls' school in New York which has undertaken pretty pink dress in which she floats through dingy corridors—she wins the terror for a whole week during her mysterious disappearance, but she insists on evolving a charming love story out of unpromising material. The way in which the story is told, through a series of notes and diaries which all of "those queer Browns" delight in keeping, is in this case a clever device for its lower properties. The secretary of Agriculture has felt called upon to protest against the irrespondence of the value of foods, their properties of use and inspection, and, while not analytical in purpose, will provide the chemist with information which will guide him in his work of detecting impurities."

The Secretary of Agriculture has felt called upon to protest against the irrespondence that the government stamp is equivalent to a guarantee that device, for it allows an opportunity for the stamp is equivalent to a guarantee that real passion for helpfulness of Brown and goods so stamped are exactly as reprehis wife to find an intelligent expression. his wife to find an intelligent expression, in the course of which will be found shrewd observation of slum conditions. It also gives place for the winsome individuality of Agatha to make itself known and opportunity for the mimitable sentimentalities of mits any manufacturer to take out a li-Aunt Nugent to reach a delighted audience.

THE NEW HARMONY MOVEMENT. By George B. Lockwood. With the Collaboration of Charles A. Prosser in the preparation of the Educational Chap-lers. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

In the introduction to this volume, which s written by Mr. W. T. Harris, the ex-United States commissioner of education is given a discussion of the general phases of the communistic movement, of which the two harmony experiments were alike expressions. Dr. Harris discusses the four elements into which civilized society is divided: the family, civil society with its division of labor, the state, the church. All four institutions are necessary to the best development of man. The communists or socialists fail because they endeavor to make civil society take the place of the lamily or the state.

Both the earlier settlement of the Rap-pites at Harmony, says Dr. Harris, and the later experiment at the same place of Robert Owen and his successors furnish additional proof of the inherent weakness of all communistic schemes.
'Mr. Lockwood snows the great import-

ance, in the history of communism, of the New Harmony settlement. In the days of religious settlement. Under Robert Owen it was the most successful example of a philosophical communistic settlement ever made. In the days of the decline of the original experiment New Harmony became, through the labors of Robert Dale Owen, the birthplace of educational and in-The conclusion which Arnold almost reached Tennyson has achieved, and is tellectual movements of great importance in American history. The first trial of the Pestalozzian system of education made in this country was inaugurated at New Har-mony, and William Maclure there established the first manual training school in the United States. From the days when George Rapp's primitive German colonists turned the wild land on the banks of the Wabash into a highly cultivated estate, until the last days of Robert Dale Owen, New Harmony has had an interesting

> SOCIALISM BEFORE THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. A History. By William B. Guthrie, Ph.D., instructor in history, College of the City of New York, etc. New York: The Macmillan Company. Washington: Woodward & Lethron. Lothrop.

Previous to the great outbreak of socialistic theories at the time of the French revolution there had been, in various European countries, tentative socialistic literature, often expressed in the form of romances embodying idealistic states of society. Dr. Guthrie, after defining the able to understand and reveal men to them-selves and to each other. So founded, and with his clear conception of the relation between the physical and the spiritual—"nor soul helps flesh more now than flesh helps the socialistic views held by the author. The manifestation of the same tendency in panella; in France, in the eighteenth century, it was chiefly in the theories of Morelly. Under stress of centuries of wrongs these socialistic theories of the philosophers found expression in the band of radicals whose revolt paved the way to the excesses of the French revolution. Dr. Guthrie's book is a scholarly treatment of an important subject.

> LOVE WILL FIND THE WAY; the Marriage of John Rolfe and Pocahontas. By Catherine Randolph Sheetz. His Letter Containing the Reasons Moving Him Thereunto, Washington: Gibson Brothers.

> Miss Sheetz, moved by the question that has been raised as to the marriage of Pocahontas with John or Thomas Rolfe, publishes an interesting letter of John's showing the reasons which impelled him to wed the Indian princess. This letter, some extracts from old church records and an Elizabethan lyric make up a pleasing little tribute to the ancestress of so many Virginians. The profits from the sale of the book are in part to be devoted to the new

> THE LOVES OF PELLEAS AND ETARRE. By Zona Gale. New York: The Macmillan Company. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop.

To have created two characters entirely new to fiction is no mean achievement; and this is what Miss Zona Gale seems to have done in "The Loves of Pelleas and Etarre." The most experienced novel reader is not likely to recall any figures in the whole realm of literature quite like the aged lovers of this story. It was, indeed, a daring experiment to write a real love story about a hero and heroine of seventy; but Miss Gale's attempt is justified by its entire success. The story, although it has plenty of incident, is of the simplest as to plot. Pelleas and Etarre, who have been married for half a century, are not only still ardently in love with each other, but they are also incorrigible matchmakers. Without children of their own, they adopt all the children of their friends, and make it their self-appointed task to smooth the rough course of true love for every one they know. The book is merely the history of their successive adventures encountered in the pursuit of this amiable occupation. Now it is Pelleas who discovers in the raw clerk at the drug store the lover sighing for his mistress, and by the most conscienceless scheming brings the couple to the point of taking the momentous step that insures their happiness. Now it is Etarre who shamelessly encourages a young fellow to defy his parents and marry the girl of his choice regardless of worldly considera-

Of course, both Pelleas and Etarre are painfully conscious of their weakness in challenging all the maxims of the prudent, and there is no little humor in the picture Miss Gale has drawn of these guileless old

ning of the history of a great blended fam-ily of white men of European stock. Thus plots. But the final touch of humor is in the been that of an initial period of development, and of adaptation to the conditions presented by a new country. Mr. Shaw has disserving them has terrorized them for years, cussed, in the present volume, the political and who in the end turns out to be the most hopelessly romantic and soft-hearted creature imaginable. Nichola is constantly venting her scorn of the delightful benevolences indulged in by her master and mistress, and as constantly furthering them by every means in her power as soon as their

backs are turned.

This is indeed the spirit of the whole book—half whimsically humorous, half sen-timentally romantic and wholly delightful in its own kind. It is full of those happy touches that make a book real.

FOODS AND THEIR ADULTERATION; Origin, Manufacture and Composition of Food Products; Description of Common Adulterations; Food Standards and National Food Laws and Regula-tions. By Harvey W. Wiley, M.D., Ph.D. With eleven Colored Plates and eighty-six other Illustrations. Philadelphia: P. Blakeston's Sons & Co.

Dr. Wiley in the preface to his new book. "Foods and Their Adulterations," says, in part: "This manual is descriptive in charhelpfulness. But Billy Brown has a young sister Agatha, who, although a school girl, has views of her own. She is hurt by her brother's defection because, before the adfactured conditions, with the usual adulthistory of our country through his stories of adventure. His latest book covers the period between 1774 and 1776, and follows the adventures of "Mad Anthony" Wayne.

vent of the singular Miss Smith, they had terations which have been found therein. Many interesting historical incidents are It includes information regarding methods of preparation and manufacture, food val-ues, standards of purity, regulations for inspection, simple tests for adulterations. fects of storage and similar matters per taining to the subject. It has been deto educate her, makes an excursion into set-tlement work is enlightening. By reason of her girlish sincerity and charm—and the the general reader, all of whom it is hoped pretty pink dress in which she floats through dingy corridors—she wins the hearts of the people whom Billy Brown and his wife, with all their earnestness, have been unable to reach. Agatha not only succeeds in keeping her family in a state of the physician and sanitarian ceeds in keeping her family in a state of the physician and sanitarian the same of the physician and sanitarian the physician and physicia

> able, but he is not insuring the purchaser against possible adulteration. The law perthat the goods are prepared according to the deposited formula. Uncle Sam does all he can to see that the standard is mainmaterial in the package the remedy is against him and not the government. Dr. Wiley's new book on "Foods and Their Adulterations" covers the whole subject in a very clear manner.

FOR YOUNG READERS.

MOTHER GOOSE'S PICTURE PUZZLES; a Book for Children. Combining Quaint Drawings, Hidden Objects in Each Picture and Nursery Jingles. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company.

Everybody is by this time familiar with the latest theory among educators, according to which the puzzle picturewhereby one means, of course, the picture in which some given object is at once outlined and yet hidden by lines apparently belonging to other objects-has been decided of the highest value in training the powers of observation in the mind of the young. The theory itself has passed into general acceptance, but thus far the practical difficulty among the teachers who sought to apply it has been to get the sought to apply it has been to get the youngsters interested in the search. That difficulty has been overcome in this new series of books.

The method is simple. The editors of the series evidently reasoned that it was first necessary to provide a text in which the young readers would find pleasure; to provide genuine illustrations to that text, and finally to call upon the readers to discover in those pictur's some object with the outline of which the youngsters would be familiar and which itself was mentioned in the portion of the text to be illustrated. Thus, in the present volume, the child will read all the familiar Mother Goose rhymes, will see the pictures illustrating them, and will be asked to discover therein one of the objects named in the rhyme. He will, for instance, read how "Naughty Johnny Green" put poor pussy in the well; will see a picture of her rescue at the hands of "Big Johnny Stout," and is called upon to discover the whereabouts, in that same picture, of the wicked Master Green, who is hiding from the wrath of the It is a clever idea. Its possibilities for

amusement in the nursery are at once evident, and its powers as a cultivator of the observation have the highest indorsement. THE BOYS OF PIGEON CAMP; Their Luck and Fun. By Martha James, author of "My Friend Jim." Illustrated by J. W. Kennedy. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.

Last year the author of the well-known My Friend Jim, began the Pigeon Camp Series," for boys of ten and tweive, with "Jimmie Suter." Jimmie was a born mechanic, and a bright, maniy little fellow besides. His dearest friend was Rand Cotter, the son of a much richer man than Jimmie's father, but not the least bit snob, and they originated the "S. F. B." (Society for Feeding Birds). This becomes a widespread organization, and leads to intimacy with a third fine lad, t...ip Moon who has great ability in caring for pets and gardening. In the second volume the three friends camp for the summer in a fine tent on the shore of a lake and are care-takers for a vacant home. They add to their num-ber a talented boy-stranger, "Lucci," whom they befriend with the approval of their parents. Jimmie's ingenuity appears in a machine for taking water from the lake, which enables Philip's garden to flourish. and a homemade housevoat, in which the boys spend many happy hours. Prizes are offered by the editor of a boys' paper for certain work, and these comrades secure four of these and joyfully allude to their The book closes after a summer brimful of the healthy action boys love.

RUTH ERSKINE'S SON. By Pansy, author of "Ruth Erskine's Crosses," etc. Illustrated by Louise Clark. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.

Few authors can count so surely on a large circle of admirers as can "Pansy," whose later books seem to have gained in plot and general interest, while losing nothing from their spiritual force. Her new one, "Ruth Erskine's Son," is so keen and true a picture of life that each reader will feel that he or she has known some of those people. Ruth Erskine was one of the famous "Four Girls at Chautauqua." book finds her the widow of Judge Burnham, with one fine son, Erskine, to the making of whose life she devotes her own in fullest measure. With her son's manhood and marriage come experiences that would overwheim a weaker and a less sensi-ble woman. Her rare tact and abid ng faith prove equal to all. No one understands the serious things of life better than Mrs. Alden, and her keen presentation of its problems compels the reader's closest interest.

THE YOUNGSTERS OF CENTERVILLE. By Etta Anthony Baker. Illustrated by Francis Day. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Washington: Lowder-

Here's to the youngsters, our girls and our boys, Who lessen our sorrows and double our joys! Let's drink to them all in clear H-O And wish them "God-speed" wherever they go. These youngsters, says the author, are not angels, not even models; just real boys and girls, with all their little faults and They are an entertaining lot and well to know.

FABLES IN FEATHERS. Told by S. Ten Eyek Bourke. Illustrated by J. M. Conde. New York: T. Y. Crowell &

"Once upon a time in the long, long ago, when the old, old world was a very young world indeed, there lived a king who ruled over all the earth. And the name of the king was Solomon." This great king was so wise that he knew the language of the birds and beasts and every creeping thing. To his court, on a grassy sward, they would repair on stated days, and there he would hear grievances and redress wrongs. While near at hand lurked the serpent, ever injury.

The above is the fanciful setting of a group of legends dealing with bird life which are narrated with high imaginative which are narrated with high imaginative power. Among other secrets of that longago time we learn "Why the Swallow Wears a Forked Tail," "Why the Robin Wears a Red Breast," "Why the Woodpecker Goes a-Tapping," "Why the Owl Can't See in the Sun." "Why the Peacock Wears Eyes on His Tail," "Why the Crow's Feathers Are Black," and other things just as interesting and until power things just as interesting and until power. things just as interesting and until now unexplained. The "fables" are out of the ordinary rum of fairy tales, because of their unusual poetic value and glowing style. Their flavor is enhanced by the accompanying drawings.

THE CAMPFIRE OF MAD ANTHONY By Everett T. Tomlinson, author of "The Rider of the Black Horse." Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Dr. Tomlinson has succeeded in interest ing countless young readers in the early history of our country through his stories

described, including the burning of a cargo of tory tea at Greenwich, N. J., the tarring of a tory, the kidnaping of the hero, and an exciting description of one of Wayne's battles. The book is attractively illustrated and bound, and will appeal to all healthy young Americans.

DEFENDING HIS FLAG; or, A Boy in Blue and a Boy in Gray. By Edward Stratemeyer, author of "Old Glory Series," etc. Illustrated by Griswold Tyng. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.

This is one of the best stories penned by this well-known writer for young people, and because of its peculiar plot is bound to obtain a wide popularity in all parts of our country. There are two heroes, one in the army of the north and the other in the cavalry of the south, friends personally, yet bitter foes when on the great battlefields. Both enlist at the opening of the civil war, and the action of the tale takes in the first batt'e of Bull Run and the whole of the campaign before Richmond. In one chapter we see the northern boys in blue fighting valiantly, and in the next we throw our fortunes in with those of the southland who stood up so bravely for what they thought was true and right. There are many sidelights of the great military leaders on both sides, and vivid pen-pictures of forced marches, skirmishes, life in camp and in prison, of the doings of the guerrillas, and of what was said and done by those who lived upon the soil where these con-tests were fought. Mr. Stratemeyer has given to the historical portions the keenest possible study, consulting many works alike from the southern as well as the northern point of view, and taking in the narratives of those who fought for either the stars and stripes or the stars and bars.

LONG KNIVES; the Story of How They Won the West. By George Cary Eggleston, author of "Jack Shelby," etc. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.

"Long Knives" is a graphic narrative of adventure, embodying the romantic wonder story of George Rogers Clark's conquest of all the region north of the Ohio for the struggling American republie during the revolutionary war. The minute attention to details of condition and custom, together with the construction of a personal story of intense human interest as a thread upon which to hang'the historical facts, Mr. Eggleston has given a new and fascinating glamour to the tale of the historians. It is said that certain of the author's ancestors were soldiers under George Rogers Clark, and that in the present story legends handed down in Mr. Eggleston's own family and learned by heart in his childhood—legends which are in fact history—constitute practically all there is of fiction

FOUR BOYS IN THE LAND OF COTTON; where they went, what they saw and what they did. By Everett T. Tominson, author of "Four Boys in the Yellowstone," etc. Illustrated by H. C. Edwards. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.

Last year Dr. Tomlinson scored one of the greatest of his many successes in writing high-grade books for the young, by starting the "Our Own Land Series." In this four representative American students began to employ their summer vacations in becoming familiar with the natural features, history, commercial greatness and other elements of interest of the United States, upon the theory that a knowledge of and a love for "our own land" should underlie a liberal education. The first volume, entitle1 "Four Boys in the Yellowstone," took them through New York and the region of the great lakes to the Yellowstone National Park, which they saw intelligently. The same boys who made the trip described in the popular first book spend their next long vacation in a southern tour, which begins in Virginia, thence through Ten-nessee to the Mississippi river, and on through A kansas to Indian Territory, They come to appreciate their own country by seeing it, and learn history by visiting his-toric places. Above all, they have a good time, and so will every one who reads this

BOOKS RECEIVED.

CHRIST'S SERVICE OF LOVE. By Hugh Black, Jesup professor of practical theology, Union Theological Seminary, New York. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

FARM MANAGEMENT. By Fred W. Card, professor of agriculture. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE BOOK OF THE CHRYSANTHE-MUM. By Percy Follwell, head gardener at Drumpellier Gardens. New York: John Lane Company.

FAMILIAR FACES. By Harry Graham, author of "Ruthless Rhymes for Heartless Homes." Illustrated by Tom Hall. New York: Duffield & Co.

THE BACHELOR'S GUIDE TO MATRI-MONY. By Reginald Wright Kauff-man. Illustrations by Harrison Fisher, Gordon Grant and Will Grefe. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company.

YOUTH; ITS EDUCATION, REGIMEN AND HYGIENE. By G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., president of Clark University. New York: D. Appleton &

OUTLINE FOR REVIEW GREEK HIS-TORY, INCLUDING ORIENTAL NATIONS, AND OUTLINE FOR REVIEW ROMAN HISTORY IN TIME OF CHARLEMAGNE, By Charles Ber-tram Newton, A.B., and Edwin Bry-ant Treat, A.M. New York: American Book Company.

AN AMERICAN BOOK OF GOLDEN DEEDS. By James Baldwin, author of "The Story of Siegfried." New York: American Book Company.

THE STEADY LIGHT. By Jennie Folsom Morrill, Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

GETHSEMANE AND AFTER, By Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, LL.D. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co.

PRACTICAL NURSING; a Text Pook for Nurses and Handbook for all v. ho care for the sick, By Anna Caroline Max-well, superintendent of Pressyterian Hospital School of Nursing, and Amy Elizabeth Pope, instructor in Presbyterian Hospital School of Nu New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. ELEMENTS OF BIOLOGY. A Practical

Text Book correlating Botany, Zo-ology and Human Physiology. By George William Hunter, A.M., instruc-tor in biology, DeWitt Clinton High School, New York city. New York: American Book Company. EMPEROR AND GALILEAN. Fifth vol-

ume collected works of Henrik Ibsen, with introduction by William Archer. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Washington: Woodward & Lothrop. HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE. Third annual report on the study, creatment and prevention of tuberculesis. Edited

by Joseph Walsh, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia: Henry Phipps Institute. SUNDAY NIGHT SUPPERS. By Christine Terhune Herrick, author of "The Expert Maid Servant." Boston: Dana

HIGH LIVING, RECIPES FROM SOUTH-ERN CLIMES. Compiled by L. L. Mc-Laren. Preface by Edward H. Hamilton. Decorations by Spencer Wright. New York: Paul Elder & Co.

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE WAYS OF SERVING OYSTERS. Compiled May E. Southworth, New York: Paul Elder & Co.

HOME LIFE IN ALL LANDS. By Charles Morris, author of "History of the World." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

IST AND LABOR MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES. Report of Morris Hillquit, representative of the socialist party to the international socialist congress in Germany. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

DIE KULTUR JAPANS. By Dr. Daiff Itchikawa, lecturer at the Berlin Seminary, Berlin: Karl Curtius,

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY. Volume fhirteen, July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907; containing decisions by Robert J. Tracewell, comptroiler, and Leander P. Mitchell, assistant comptroller. Washington Washington; Government Printing Office.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR, 1906. Strikes and Lockouts. Washington: Government Printing Office,

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

NEW USEFUL ARTS DEPARTMENT -TECHNOLOGICAL BOOKS.

From time to time there have appeared in these columns lists of new technological and engineering books. These are being purchased for a new useful arts department, which the library expects to open in November. In this department will be collected all the library's resources on industrial subjects, the trades, the various branches of engineering, business methods, handicrafts, etc. A collection of trade catalogues issued by manufacturers is also begun. The room will be in charge of an assistant, whose

duty it will be to familiarize himself

with the material brought together.

Meantime the books that are being pur-

chased are already available for refer-

ence or home use. Another list of recent

Engineering Law.

purchases follows:

Wait, J. C. The law of operations perlaminary to construction in engineering and architecture. Rights in real property, boundaries, easements and franchises, for engineers, architects, contactors, builders, public officers and attorneys at aw. 1905. RB-W1381. Wait, J. C. Engineering and Architectural Juris-prudence, 1905, KB-W138c.

Surveying.

Brough, B. H. Treatise on Mine Surveying, 1996. GS-B798t.
Lyes, H. C. The Adjustments of the Engineer's Transit and Level. 1996. GS-Iv37ad.
Merriman, Mansfield, and Brooks, J. P. Handbook for Surveyors. 1996. GS-M5542h. Farming.

Bailey, L. H. Cyclopedia of American Agricul-ture. 1907. RG83-5B 153. Reference. Card, F. W. Farm Management. 1907. RG-C178f. Clorer, F. D. Book of Alfalfa; Its Uses as a Forage and Fertilizer. 1906. RGH-0832b. Fletcher, S. W. Soils. 1907. RGB-F638s. French, Allen. Book of Vegetables. 2007. RH-F887b.
U. S. Statistics Division, Agricultural Department. Crop Reporter, v. 1-7, with indexes. 1899-1906. 6 v. in 2. RG-Un31c.

Mining.

Spurr, J. E. Geology Applied to Mining. A concise summary of the chief geological principles, a knowledge of which is necessary to the understanding and proper exploitation of ore deposits. 1905. MU-Sp97g.

Lock, C. G. W. Miners' Pocketbook. 1991. RD-L78m.

Metallurgy. Collins, H. F. The Metallurgy of Lead and Silver. 2 v. 1899-1900. RF-C696m.
Hiorns, A. H. Mixed Metals or Metallic Alloys.
1901. RFT-H617m.
Ingalls, W. R. The Metallurgy of Zine and Cadmium. 1906. RF-In425m.
Rose, T. K. The Metallurgy of Gold. 1902.
RFG-R722m.

Sexton, A. H. Elementary Text Book of Metal-

Gas and Illumination. Cravath, J. R., and Lansingh, Van Rensselaer.
Practical Illumination. 1907. RS-C8562.
Gill, A. H. Gas and Fuel Analysis for Engineers.
1906. RS-G412g.
Stevenson, F. W. Modern Appliances in Gas
Manufacture. 1901. RSG-St473m.

Electricity.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Committee on High-tension Transmission. High tension Power Transmission. 2 v. 1905-06. RT-Am372h. Dobbs, A. E. Practical Features of Telephone Work. 1899. RV-D652p.
Hopkins, W. J. The Telephone. Outlines of the development of transmitters and receivers. 1898. RV-H775t.
Lamb. C. G. Alternating Communications.

RV-H775t.

Lamb, C. G. Alternating Currents, A text book for students of engineering, 1906. RT-L 162.

Raymond, E. B. Alternating Current Engineering Practically Treated, 1905. RT-R216al,

Salomons, Sir David. The Management of Accumulators. 1906. RW-Sa366m.

Steinmetz, C. P. Theoretical Elements of Electrical Engineering, 1905. RT-St346t.

Walker, S. F. Electricity in Homes and Workshops. 1906. RT-W153e.

Sanitary Engineering. Harcourt, L. F. V. Sanitary Engineering With despect to Water Supply and Sewage Disposal.

Respect to Water Supply and Sewage Disposal. 1907. SJ-H214s. Shaw, W. N. Air Currents and the Laws of Ventilation. 1907. SJ-Sh28. Hydraulic Engineering.

Manual of American Water Works, 1897. v. 4. 1897. SM-M31.

Mead, D. W. Notes on Hydrology and the Application of Its Laws to the Problems of Hydraulic Engineering. 1904. MJ-M462n. Automobiles.

Brookes, L. E. Automobile Handbook, 1905, RX-B795au. Whys and Wherefores of the Automobile. 1903.

Railways. Herrick, A. B., and Boynton, E. C. American Electric Railway Practice, 1907, SYE-114362, Modern Locomotives, 1901, TC-M723m, Refer-

The Stab in the Dark.

From Harper's Weekly.

A Chicago man, while traveling in the southwest, chanced not long ago to put up at a "hotel" where a number of state senators were stopping, on their way to the capital. At table their conversation soon revealed

to the other guests that they were newly

elected "solons," full of the dignity of their new honors and anxious to impress everybody accordingly. These gentlemen caused the Chicago man to feel no little fatigue. It was, "Will the gentleman from Dodgeville have the butter?" and, "Will the gentlemen from Centertown pass the bread?" and, "Does the

gentleman from Jungtown Junction care for the pickles?" etc., etc., ad nauseam. Even the natives were beginning to squirm under these official formalities, when the Chicago man turned to the colored waiter and asked, in his best manner, "And now will the gentleman from Ethiopia bring me another cup of coffee?"

London Limits. From the Lordon Chronicle,

Where does London end and the country begin? asks a correspondent, who notes that the "country" winner of a "Lost Identity" competition in the Reader is a young lady of Walthamstow. "Living as I do in Stockwell, I observe, a few yards from my house, a signboard pointing "To London." Is Stockwell in the country, then, or Tooting, or Wandsworth? Wandsworth, one sees, is juridically so reckoned in the Lonworkers, in a big London office, are units in the 100,000 Walthamstow's population. They live but twenty minutes' run from the city. The major portion of their existence is spent in London. Is not the Walthamstow resident just as much a Londoner as the in-

Music and the Masses.

habitant of Stockwell or Tooting, or Hamp-

From the Glasgow News. Twenty or thirty years ago the possessor of a piane was usually numbered among the classes. Nowadays so many of the masses possess musical instruments that it is necessary to devise a new hall-mark.

Keyed Up.

From Puck. Prue .- "Do you think motoring has improved your health?"

Dolly .- "It has made my lungs stronger. Charlie can now understand what I say to